Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—S—Loiderkrans Ball.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition.
BLIOS OFFRA HOUSE—S—"Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—S—"The Merry War."
COSMOPOLITAN THRATHE—S—"On the Yellowstone."
DALY'S THEATRE—S—"The Country Girl."
GEAND OFFRA HOUSE—S—"The Rajah."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—"Aipine Roses."
NEW PARK THEATRE—S—"Wanted, a Partner."
NEW PARK THEATRE—S—"Wanted, a Partner."
NEW PARK THEATRE—S—"Confusion."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—S—"A Wife's Peril."
STAR THEATRE—S—" Nadjezda."
THALIA THEATRE—S—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
THEATRE COMIQUE—S—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
THEATRE COMIQUE—S—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
THEATRE COMIQUE—S—"Lady Clare."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—S—"Ball Clare."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—S—"Ball Clare."
STHEATRE—S—"Hady Clare."
STHEATRE—S—"For Congress."

Inder to Abbertisements.

-		***************************************	age. Col.
P	ree.Col.		
Amusements Announcements Banking Houses and	8 8	Lectures & Meetings, Miscellaneous	8 456
Business Noisces	4 1	Marriages and Deaths Mining	7 4
Board and Rooms	8 3	Musical Instruments. New Publications	6 12
Copartnership Notice Dancing Academies	6 2	Professional	7 8
Dreidens Notices	7 6	Rooms and Flats	7 12
Pinanciai	7 8	Situations Wanted	7 45
Help Wanted Horses & Carriagesl	6 5	Steamboats and R.R.	6 56
Instruction	6 2	To Whom Concern	7 5

Businces Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved. 40 rears' practical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

THE MOST RELIABLE LUXURY THE MOST RELIABLE
In the world is
PERFECT HEALTH
For can only obtain it by living in a wholesome atmosphere
The headache and backache, the tirred limbs and loss of energy
will disappear when ones your house is put in a sanitary con
dition.

MANHATTIAN AMILSEWER GAS CO...
41 Union Square, west.

Por

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is bleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without anarked effect, where entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the greatine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, Sold by all druggists.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States.

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter. By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note. "For The New York Tribune."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUSE, and orders by regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the billowing branch offices in New York City.

Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9a. m. to 9 p. m.

Ku, 308 West Twenty-third-at., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Ko, 100 Third-ave., near Sorty-sevenihest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Ko, 100 Third-ave., near Sixtieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Ko, 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-diffused, 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 82 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1,322 F.st. | LONDON-26 Bedford st., Strand

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-The supporters of Prince Napoleon (" Pion Pion ") held a meeting in Paris yesterday. General Gordon has arrived at Khartoum Mr. Buckle, assistant editor of The London Times, has been temporarily appointed editor. - Admiral Carr Glyn is dead. A train in which King Humbert was returning from a hunting trip was fired at by four men, - No news has been received at the American Legation relative to the return of the Lasker resolution.

DOMESTIC .- The roof of the Charleston gas works fell in yesterday. - The foot and mouth disease has broken out among Maine cattle. - The Episcopal Santee mission house has burned, The Reading Railroad expects an enormous coal trade in the spring. - S. L. Beal, a Boston Unidemonstration in honor of Archbishop Feehan, returned from Rome. - The distribution of food and clothing on the Ohio goes on busily.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Charles H. Rugg, under arrest for the Long Island outrages, escaped from the jail at Long Island City yesterday. - President Cable, of the Rock Island Railroad, replied to the criticisms of Mr. Vanderbilt, ____ H. H. Baxter died. = The Rev. Dr. De Costa quoted Bishop Potter's views on the inspiration of the Bible. = A milkman was shot three times by a bartender. Professor Felix Adler declared that there was room for great agitation in the tenement-house system. ___ In the alleged abduction case in Brook-1vn it was shown that the girl went voluntarily with her friends.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 33°; average,

Mr. Beecher, who has an excellent habit of giving good advice incidentally in his sermons, made some remarks yesterday which certain to heart. He declared that it is better to burn down a church than to quarrel in it; and that Suez Canal, but he insists that \$1,000,000 calling a council will not settle the difficulty.

The Long Island authorities, near and far, are indeed unfortunate. They have arrested a large number of persons lately on the charge of being connected with one or more of the murders or murderous assaults that have taken place at Oyster Bay and other towns since last fall; yet in every case but one they have caught the wrong persons. The exceptional prisoner was the mulatto, Charles Rugg, There seemed to be reasonable ground to suspect that this fellow really did attack the Spragues, if not the Maybees and Townsends as well. So he was locked up in the Long Island City jail-only to escape yesterday.

The fears often expressed of late that the Republican voters of this State would in some way be cheated out of a chance to elect delegates to the National Convention by Congressional Law of Liquidation permits, and yet the Govdistricts, have never seemed to us to be founded in reason. At all events they may be cast aside now. The Kings County Republicans last week expressed their preference for Congressional district conventions in a way not to be misinterpreted; and it will be seen by our Albany letter this morning, that the County Committees in a number of interior counties will take the same attitude this week. In some districts, even, preparations for the conventions are already well under way. Judging from appearances, therefore, the duties of the State Convention will be limited to selecting the four delegates-at-large, and nominating two Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The salient features of the bill which has been agreed upon at Albany for the protection of the Adirondack forests are given in a letter from the State capital which we publish this morning. It is a compromise measure between that suggested by the Special Committee of the Legislature and the one favored by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and it may be changed before it becomes a law. For instance, it may be thought best to alter the

boundary lines of the reservation; some of the members may regard the appropriation as unwarrantably large; possibly some of its details can be improved. But in essential particulars the measure is reasonably sufficient and at the same time conservative. Let it be perfected and passed without unreasonable delay. The need of such an act becomes more evident every day. If the commerce of river and canal is to be preserved, if floods such as those that have been devastating the West are to be guarded against the forests must stand.

The safe arrival of General Gordon at Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, will cause widespread rejoicing. So great is the confidence of the English in this remarkable man that most people will be inclined to think that his arrival in the beleaguered city practically puts an end to the trouble in the Soudan. It does not, of course. The garrison of Khartoum is increased by two or three men-one of them a soldier of great renown. But what will that brilliant leader be able to do now that he is there? Can be organize a successful defence for the garrison? Can be even lead it in a safe retreat over the dangerous road he has just travelled? These are only a few of the vital questions which suggest themselves. Yet despite the fact that the situation remains most critical, the British Ministry will breathe more freely and await with confidence the division in the House of Commons to-night. Gordon has saved them at least!

It seems to be a chronic complaint in all our courts, State and Federal alike, that the dockets are overcrowded and the Judges overworked. Certainly the complaint is just, so far as the United States Circuit Court in this district is concerned, as will be seen by the statements in an article on the subject published elsewhere in this impression. This condition of things causes great inconvenience to importers who have suits against the Government growing out of trouble at the Custom House. Only two months in the year in the Circuit Court can be given up to the trial of Government causes. Moreover, the Supreme Court docket is about three years behind, which involves great delay in getting the opinion of the highest judicial authority on questions of law which are appealed. The result is that it is not uncommon for Custom House cases to be in the courts six years. The remedy for the evil seems to be simply an increase in the judicial force of the Circuit Court. Congress could not be in better business than considering some measure of relief for this state of affairs.

EGYPTIAN WARS AND BRITISH TAXES. While British garrisons are having a hard time of it in Egypt, British taxpayers and bondholders are having a hard time of it at home. Possibly the causes and the nature of the Egyptian difficulty might be better understood, not only here but in England, if considered in their true connection with British finances. The London Economist, while affirming that it is absurd to characterize the expedition to Egypt as "a bondholders war," admits that "there is one sense in which the expression embodies a certain amount of truth." But for British intervention, the insurrection under Arabi would have made short work of bondholders' claims. But for British resistance, the Mahdi would probably wipe out in a short time the present government of Egypt and the claims of British bondholders together. But the taxpayer has some interest in the matter, too, and how great an interest the British taxpayer himself would just now like to know.

The revolt in the Soudan is largely due, as the revolt under Arabi was, to the intolerable oppression of tax-gatherers, who have little or nothing in common with the people they squeeze. But the presence of such taxgatherers, and the heavy exactions which they make, are largely due to the measures which foreign bondholders have taken to enforce the versalist preacher, has become a Spiritualist lee- payment of interest on their bonds. Going still turer. = A Grand Army post in Pennsylvania. | further back, we find that the Egyptian loans attending a dead comrade, were excluded from a church. — The Chicago Catholies made a great pose of maintaining in Egypt a government pose of maintaining in Egypt a government through which British interests, in the Suez Canal particularly, and in the East generally, could be protected. The people of Egypt do not want the Turkish rule; have not wanted it at any time. But it suited England. "The unspeakable Turk" was bankrupt himself, but his nominal tool in Egypt could borrow money because it suited British interests to keep him there, and to pay him roundly for doing as he did. Virtually, then, the taxpayers of Egypt, who are forced to pay crushing taxes to foreign bondholders, are paying the debts of a Government which they never wanted, and which, if left alone, they would soon get rid of-debts created for no object of the people of Egypt, but largely in order to serve British interests.

Why do not the British people pay these debts themselves ! The Economist considers seriously but combats a proposition that the British Government should now take upon itself the cost of "the British Army of Occupation." The British taxpayer has something to say about that. He wanted protection of unhappy Christians in this city might well lay British interests in Egypt, but he wanted Egyptians to pay the cost. He wanted control of the yearly should be paid out of the Egyptian Treasury as interest on the \$20,000,000 invested in the canal. He now wants a Mahometan uprising put down, because it threatens all sorts of British interests in India as well as in Arabia and Egypt, but the British taxpayer nevertheless wants the half-starved Egyptians to pay the cost.

This, The Economist tells the British taxpayer plainly, has became absolutely impossible. The Egyptian Government cannot tax any more. The Law of Liquidation sets apart a revenue for bondholders, which cannot be touched, though it now shows a surplus; but the revenue which it sets apart for the government of Egypt is insufficient for present necessities, and can by no means be stretched to cover the cost of war. As for borrowing, that is at an end; the loan recently made from the Rothschilds is the last that the ernment is called upon to pay \$20,000,000 as indemnity for property destroyed in Alexandria, and debts of \$10,000,000 beside caused by the war in the Soudan, and, meanwhile, there is absolute necessity that further large expenses should be met in order to put down El Mahdi. Otherwise the Government cannot exist nor

can the bondholders get any money, Clearly, either the British bondholder must pay up. Already, it is charged, the rigid ex- race that, according to its own confession, is were crowded to higher prices, though there had actions of the bondholder have so crippled the Government that the efforts to put down the periors are willing to let the others live quietly came wholesale unloading by the shrewder inrebellion have been pality, tardy and impotent, if they will recognize their inferiority, but siders, and prices dropped back again Saturday and the victories of the rebels have enormously increased the cost which must exercising their Constitutional rights, the blood tive holders. Though the week closed with now be borne. But, on the other hand, of the Danville aristocracy gets dangerously some advance in prices, it also closed with much the British taxpayer had to bear his additional hot, and somebody is liable to be lauxt. Arabi. He may well consider that, if he is going shoot the negro leaders. This plan has been fact that at present prices exporters are exceedto be taxed year after year, in a time of great acted upon many times in the South, and has ingly "backward in coming forward." Petroindustrial prostration, to keep alive a foreign been found to work well in "keeping down" learn was depressed 73s cents during the week government which cannot stand alone, his the insolence of the colored people. All this is by the reduction in the price of reduced from interest in the business ought to be made very instructive, and it deserves serious study. It 95s to 834 cents and the manipulation attending

the Ministers, now under discussion in the House of Commons. In support of it, the taxpayer is told that indecision and pottering have fanned a small rebellion into a great and costly war, for which he, the British taxpayer, will have to pay because the half-starved Egyptian can pay no more. And the bondholder is told at the same time that he also will have to bear, in surrender of revenue, part of the loss sustained through the indecision and unwisdom which have made the war in Egypt costly and prolonged. "However unpalatable it may be," The London Economist says, the remedy is "justified, not only on grounds of equity, but also by imperious necessity." So at last, if British interests are to be protected in the East, British people will have to pay the cost.

PROTECTING SPANIARDS. "Engaged in protecting foreign producers" -that is what Mr. Morrison and his associates are doing. Yet it seems they do not like the phrase. Mr. Hewitt, especially, recoils from it; and yet what else does it mean when he insists that the cost of ove shall be put down so far that part of the mines of this country must close, in order to get the cheaper ore from Spanish and other foreign mines? If a man believes he is right, why should he shrink from a phrase which exactly describes what he is try-

Mr. Hewitt will answer, of course-not being horizontally inclined, like Mr. Morrison-that he means to retain protection for the manufacturers of iron; what he wants is the benefit of cheaper raw material. But the pigiron, when made, is in its turn the raw material of those who make bar and sheet iron. Why is the demand of Mr. Hewitt for free raw material to be approved, while their demand for free raw material is to be rejected? Can anybody give a reason—except that the Democratic party wants votes?

Mr. Hewitt ought to understand that this business of protection was not undertaken for the purpose of robbery, as some of his political associates affirm. He knows that it was not and is not intended to take money from one set of citizens to give it to another set. The intention was to secure benefits, far outweighing the cost, to all classes of American citizens-to the farmer, because the development of manufactures gives him a permanent, sure, and enormously increased market for his products; to the trader, because the exchanges of diversified industries call for the services of an infinitely greater number of traders; and to the artisan and mechanic, because the needs of a civic, manufacturing and trading population are infinitely more varied and numerous than the needs of a simple and rural population devoted mainly to agriculture. Mr. Hewitt knows all this, if his associates are too thick to comprehend it. Knowing that such was the intention of the protective system, Mr. Hewitt himself is the man who proposes to transform it, so that it shall protect one class at the expense of another. The iron miner, he proposes, shall work at Spanish wages in order shall receive the more effective protection. If that is not taking money from one man for the profit of another, what is it? And if that sort of thing is to be done at the demand of the men who use ore as a material, why shall it not be done at the demand of those who use pig iron as a material?

The defenders of the American system are not floundering in any such bog of inconsistencies. They say alike to Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Morrison, "We have tried to benefit all Amer-"ican labor; the industrial progress of the country for twenty years is the result. If you assail our system, first show the people that it is bad, and that you can do better. Your horizontal proposition is a confession 'that the present adjustment is essentially good. Your preposition to pauperize the producers of what you call 'raw material,' in to protect American producers or foreign ' producers ?"

A REALISTIC SOUTHERN PICTURE, The investigation into the Danville riot promises to furnish a more realistic picture of a certain kind of Southern civilization than has ever been presented before. The Danville white men are evidently a frank and ingenuous people, who are not the least doubtful about the propriety of their actions, and who are quite sure that a simple statement of the facts will vindicate them. They should not be blamed for their candor. On the contrary, it is useful, since it is truthful account of a social condition which must be thoroughly comprehended before it can | tivity. be changed for the better. No attempt has been made by these white witnesses to conceal their rooted conviction that a great gulf is fixed between themselves and the colored people. Their allusions to the latter express a cool contempt very like what the French marquis of the old regime felt for the peasantry. It is taken for granted that nobody will assume the existence of any approach to equality between the two races, and that when a white man addresses a negro it must be in a tone of command. "We don't ask negroes to do anything." said one of these candid witnesses. But the negroes are prone to insolence, it seems. The peasant takes liberties with his lordship the marquis. And where the one exists in such an atmosphere of self-appreciation the other very easily offends. Thus, we find that for a negro to "call the Conservative party hard names" was generally accounted at Danville a piece of presumption inviting at least "a genteel thrashing," and, possibly, more severe penalties. There is an undercurrent of apprehension

among the aristocracy of Dauville, despite their great superiority. That spectre of negro uprisings which has always haunted slave-holding communities, and which now seems to survive slavery because the spirit of these superior people. "If we had not used our pistols we would have been shot into smith-"homes," said one witness. Because of this strange chronic panic, which rests on no experience, but is contrary to all experience, every white man in Danville is a walking arsenal, and thinks it necessary to "use his pistol" on | make food dearer was not more successful than the slightest provocation. The negroes are not "let up" a little, or the British taxpayer must; in the habit of going armed. It is the superior | For two or three days breadstnus and provisions always afraid of the inferior one. The sa- been no increase in the export demand. Then when any of them show their "insolence" by afternoon in a manner disgusting to specula-

Just at this point comes the motion to censure shows that social and political evolution in many based as been lower at 1212 and sugar weak toward dend-paying appear to have paid dividends last the House, and then my duty will be discharged.

They do not recognize the equality of the colored citizen. They preserve all the aristocratic airs and assumptions of the old planters. They are so backward that they do not even know that there is anything peculiar in their manners and theories. And these are the men who still hope to be able, by suppressing the free suffrage of the North, to obtain a sectional influence which will enable them to govern the free citizens of the South, whom no doubt Danville still looks upon generally as "mudsills."

THE MEANING OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, The conviction deepens, the more the matter is looked into, that there is a disguised hand of self interest back of the current agitation of contagion thought to build on any supposed Congressional blindness, they counted without that watchful host of the public who have learned wisdom by unpleasant and costly ex-"notoriously sensational and absurd," and people do not forget that the present anxiety is practically under the same auspices, and therefore they not unreasonably suspect that the real purpose now, as it was then, is to provide more easy places at Government expense. That is the view taken by the fifty dealers at the great Chicago stockyards, who last year handled cattle valued at \$200,000,000, and who a day or two age forwarded to Washington a vigorous protest against the present scheme.

The same sentiment has found sharp expres sion in many other quarters East and West, partly by way of letters to THE TRIBUNE, for all of which we shall hardly find room in print. But we select for use this morning a sample from a dairyman and stock-keeper widely known in agricultural circles, who lives in a so-called "hotbed of pleuro-pneumonia" which he has never been able to find. He uses the bush hook in this case, thinking heroic treatment needful. He gives a hint or two about the foreign bearings of the agitation-of which more might profitably be said. He reminds readers that Government has already provided ample quarantine against invasion from Europe-and the doctors do not claim that the disease is spontaneous, but always imported.

Our correspondent shows also a clear insight into the whole business, of which, unless nipped in the bad, he is sure we see only the bold beginnings. "This quarter of a million dollars asked for is," he says, "but the entering wedge "to be first hammered in by pleuro-pneumo-'nia, but to be followed by repeated blows of Texan fever, tuberculosis, anthrax fever, glanders, hog-cholera, and to be tapped neatly home with chicken-cholera, and probably worms of various kinds will bring up at the tail of the procession." It is not an appetizing prospect from any point of view, and the "chief cooks of the diseased meat" should doubtless be restrained from using Government that the man who makes pig iron out of ore machinery to depress the vast cattle values of the United States.

The outflow of gold did not begin last week, because the Bank of England failed to put up its rate. To this popular version of the matter it may be added that the bank doubtless had reasons. In one week it had gained \$2,050,000 without a change of rate. Subscriptions to the French loan having closed, that important but temporary cause of withdrawal of gold from England and from this country ceased to operate. Over \$1,090,000 of the gold received by the bank came in from circulation, which would indicate that the local demand was not as great as it had been. Apparently the bank hoped to be able to avoid any further advance of rate at this season. The strength of the stock market here indicated that the expected shipments order to benefit somebody else, is at war with were not feared. Though it would be folly to "the equitable spirit of our system. We are | make light of the danger which large exports of "content to have that system judged by its re- gold would ultimately involve, it is clear that several millions could be sent abroad withou causing any present disturbance. Money is abundant on call at 112 per cent, and the banks still hold \$110,896,900 cash in reserve, notwithstanding a small loss last week. Their expansion of loans and deposits is justly regarded as indicating that a little larger demand exists. for money in commercial uses, though the accumulation of unemployed money is still enormous. Much of it is doubtless waiting for investment, and one can see evidence daily that part has begun to go into the more solid dividend-paying securities. Uncertainty as to the extent and the outcome of Congressional folly deters expansion of industry or of bankgiving the country what must be felt to be a ling, but it is encouraging to see that there is still some evidence of greater industrial ac-

The controversies between the railroads have not all been settled, but when the matter resolves itself into a struggle between powerful parties for the control of such a road as the Rock Island, it is not of much use to keep up any longer wars or rumors of wars in order to buy. A belief that Mr. Gould and his associates will secure largely increased interest in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company is supported by statements from Boston. In connection with that the award of 14 per cent in the trunk line pool to the Lackawanna is the stronger indication of peaceful settlement, because it was made by the casting vote of Mr. Robert Harris, president of the Northern Pacific, and recently vicepresident of the Erie. If the company has actually secured just about this proportion of the entire traffic since its new line to Buffalo was opened, the award gives it assurance that the same proportion can be retained with full rates for freight, and so benefit the other companies. It is stated that, although the official report for the last year is not yet made, the actual net earnings of the Lackawanna in excess of all expenses, interest, rentals and taxes, were between 14 and 1412 per cent, and if it has done so well in open competition during the first year of its new line, the year can hardly have been slave-holding is after all not yet dead, disturbs particularly unprofitable to the other compauies. Very satisfactory earnings for the year are also reported by the Chesapeake and Ohio, ereeus, sir; and not only that, our wives and and by the Chicago, Barlington and Quincy, sisters would have been murdered in their and it is noteworthy that the weekly returns at any cheaper rate than they were last year, but thus far received for February show large gains,

the extent of their ability by the people who live on public misfortunes. But the attempt to the attempt to make investments worthless. more apprehension of a serious decline, dealers neome-tax last year for the suppression of . It is a Danville theory that the best plan is to in Chicago and here being impressed with the

parts the white people have not in any real | the close at 57s cents for fair refining. A mod- | year. But it is not to be inferred that the producsense accepted the situation yet. They are bent | erate improvement in iron continues; Philadelupon ruling, if not by numbers, then by force. phia agents of Southern furnaces say they have more orders than they can accept, and merchant bar in store commands somewhat better prices. The cotton market was comparatively steady through the week at 10% cents for middling uplands.

A significant circumstance is that two failures one in Georgia for \$200,000, are spoken of as 'large," whereas a little while ago any failure for less than a million would have been considered insignificant. The decrease has been rather in importance than in number of failures, but there is a very general feeling that the weeding-out process has brought a more healthy condition of trade, and there is more readiness to extend reasonable credits. alleged animal disease. But if the Jacobs of Strikes linger along in some New-England mills and in a number of coal mines, but the prevailing tendency has been toward amicable adjustment of differences. But for the desire of Democrats to make capital by tariff agitation perience. It is generally admitted now that the | in Congress, industrial improvement would great swine scare of five or six years ago was probably be more rapid. Delay in financial action at Washington was not unexpected; the shrinkage of bank circulation last week amounted to \$380,000, and the Treasury took in \$162,200 more certificates than it put out, meanwhile increasing its cash by \$3,450,347 in a single week. Mr. Knox is stated to be of the opinion that the McPhe son bill for the relief of banking will probably pass, and though it is not the best measure conceivable, it would doubtless be of substantial benefit.

> The best way to put a stop to involuntary political assessments is to enforce civil service reform. Voluntary political contributions cannot be stopped, but the difficulty lies in distinguishing between the voluntary and the involuntary. When all Federal employes know certainly that they cannot be punished for declining to contribute to political funds. whatever contributions they make will be clearly voluntary, and any law to make such contributions criminal would be invalid. The fundamental vice of all such levies, however, is that they imply a special obligation on the part of the Federal employe to support his party. As a matter of fact the same obligation rests on every member of a party, whethr he holds office or not, and it ought not to be phasized especially in the case of office-holders. To do so is to teach them that they owe allegiance to the party and not to the Government, and from that notion has sprung two-thirds of the evils it is the object of civil service reform to remove.

It is said that the incendiary utterances of the foreign Socialists who have taken refuge in this city have considerably excited the Austrian Parliament. In this case distance has evidently magnified the language of the New-York anarchists The Reichsrath, however, will do well to calm its perturbed spirit, and realize that the menace which has so disquieted it is really a noise, and nothing else.

The city of Albany's Committee of Thirteen has sued its third annual report. The committee is non-partisan, and its sole object is the promotion of the public weal of the capital. Its work began three years ago, and has been so faithfully and intelligently prosecuted that the city and county excenses have been reduced, as appears from the official figures of the budgets, \$409,459 41. Of course this great saving stands for the correction of many flagrant abuses in administration. Prior to 1881 the annual bill for court stationery amounted to from \$1,800 to \$2,000. The committee began its investigation early in 1881. The stationery account dropped that year to \$797 70. Next year it The oil bills of the city from April, 1881, to April 1882, amounted to \$2,214. From April 1882, to April, 1883, to \$916. The Sheriff's fee bill as allowed in 1880 was \$4,192. In 1883 it was \$671. The County Clerk's fee bill as allowed in 1880 was \$9,935. In 1883 that official did not venture to present any bill. Albany may well congratulate herself that she has an organization courageous and capable enough to stand between her and those who regard a city as in the nature of a fat goose that was made to be plucked. It is not uninstructive to add that Albany is a Democratic

NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

FALL RIVER MILLS .- There is much difference of about the effect of the strike in Fall River, Because two of the mills have been idle and do not purpose to resume this week, it is supposed by the strikers that these mills have been unable to obtain other operatives, but it is urged on the other hand that the manufacturers think it for their interest to suspend production for a time. Nor is this disproved by the fact that two or three of the mills have been running with non-unionist operatives, while the weavers in another are expected to return to work to-day. The companies are not all making the same kinds of goods, and the market for one sort may be overstocked but not for another. With low middling cotton at 103s cents, and printcloths at 35s cents for 64x64s, it is conceivable that manufacturers are not in a hurry. Liberai sales of brown and bleached cottons last week are reported, but for colored cottons there was only a limited inquiry, and the rainy weather had a ssing effect upon fancy goods. But the simple fact that print-cloths are quiet, and have not yet advanced one-eighth since the strike began, de-

serves notice. REDUCTIONS ACCEPTED,-The Amoskeag Corpora tion reduces wages 5 per cent for carding and spinning, but not for weaving, thus restoring the rates paid after the cut-down in 1880. The Manchester Corporation announces a smaller reduction, and the Stark, Amory and Langdon mills reduce 5 per cent. Dispatches state that the announcement of these changes is received tranquilly, and there is no report of resistance. From this it may be inferred that the operatives about Manchester have different ideas as towages necessary from those prevalent at Fatl River-or else they have less faith in lying idle as a means of getting a

THE CONSUMPTION OF COAL.-It is stated by The Engineering and Mining Journal that the com petition of bituminous coal is assuming a grave aspect; that " the authracite companies cannot expect to obtain the contracts of the Eastern mills nless they come down to \$4 delivered at Boston. Meanwhile a Boston report says: "The Merr mack Mills closed their contract for 20,000 tens Clear field from the same mine they have had for several years. This is a favorite contract and usually is among the first to be placed." But the increase in use of the cheaper bituminous coal in Eastern manufactures is partly compensated by the steady growth of the domestic demand, and partly by the rapid development of the anthracite trade at the West. It does not appear that the bituminous coals are likely to be furnished the output of authracite last year was larger than The great floods of the West were utilized to over before, the Western demand having greatly increased. With cheap freights to Buffalo or Er e by several lines, and thence by lake to Western ports, the authracite is growing in favor with Western manufactures. Resumption of work at many Eastern iron establishments, as at the Trenton Works last week, also promises a large demand,

WAGES OF MINERS,-Illinois labor statistics state that the average value of 10,508,791 tons of coal mined in that State last year was \$1.46, the price having varied scarcely any for three years, The miners receive from 45 cents per ton at the lowest-in Washington and Perry counties -to \$1.50 in low and wet workings in northern parts of the State. The rating price throughout the central part of the State is 75 cents, and in the Northern from 85 cents to \$1 per ton.

MINING DIVIDENDS,-Published tables show that out of 133 mines whose stocks are hated at the Exchange only ninercen paid dividends in 1883, and the dividends amounted to \$1,145,000. Less than

tion of gold or of silver decreased in any such ratio, On the contrary, Mr. Valentine's annual statement shows that the product of mines in this country west of the Mississippi was \$84,639,212, against about \$89,000,000 during the previous year, and about \$95,000,000 in the most productive year in the entire period covered by the Wells-Fargo reports. The explanation is that the mines which really produce the most gold and silver are not, as last week, one in Milwaukee for \$100,000, and | a rule, those whose owners make haste to have stocks listed for sale.

PERSONAL.

It is expected that Mr. Beecher willing to Europe on a lecturing tour in the spring or early summer. It is over twenty years sinc. Mr. Beecher was in England, where he made many stirring addresses upon the War.

A charitable benefit performance of "A Scrap of Paper" was given last week in Trenton, N. J., by well-known society people. The parts were taken by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Mrs. Lewis Perrine, jr., the Misses Coleman, Hewitt, Bishop and Sharp, Mr. Barker Gumaere, jr., Mr. S. R. Gum-mere, Mr. H. F. J. Forter, Mr. J. A. Roebling and Mr. R. Coleman, Mr. Lewis Perrine, jr., was stage

"The silent von Moltke," it is said, was once seated in a railroad carriage with his aid-de-camp, when another officer, crowding past him to get out, said "Pardon me," and a few moments later, coming in and passing his chief again, again said "Pardon me"; whereupon the Fisid Marshal, annoyed at such profigal waste of verbiage, turned to his his aide and growled, "That chatterer!"

Representative (and Senater-elect) Blackbura, of Kentucky, was once stumping his district in company with his opponent. At one meeting he spoke first and charmed the audience by the manner rather than the matter of his remarks. Then the other man got up and turned the tide of popularity with a single sentence, in which he likened Mr. Blackburn to the swan, "that beautiful bird, which glides along, the perfection of grace, and dips and curves in lines of beauty—but only draws an inch or so of water!"

The late Cardinal Billio was one of the youngest but ablest and most influential members of the Sacred College. At the conclave of 1878, held on the death of Pius IX, he was brought forward as a candidate for the chair of St. Peter, and, though he intimated that if even elected he would decline the formidable honor proposes to be conferred upon him, several votes were recorded in his favor, and the komans had latterly regarded him as a possible successor to Leo XIIL, who frequently consulted bim on the spiritual direction of the Church.

Augustus Alexandre Dumont, now dead at the age of eighty-three, was one of France's most active artists. He moulded the fine figure of "The Genius of Liberty," which seems to be about to take flight from the top of the column in the Place de la Bastille, and the more famous statue of Napoleon III., placed in 1863 upon the Vendome Column. His father, grandfather, and great-grand-father were distinguished sculptors, and his mother, a Coypel, came of a famous sculptor family also, but he left no children, and thus is ended a great

Of Miss Elizabeth Beach, one of the victims of the wreck of the City of Columbus, a writer in Galig nani's Messenger says ; "Miss Beach came to Paris to study French. Her personal attractions and her intellectual gifts made for her many friends. But the charm of her grace and culture was crowned by a spirit of earnest, happy, all-pervading piety which was irresistible. Wishing to perfect herself in the knowledge and practice of the French language, she secured as a teacher one of the best professors in Paris. He was an unbeliever, but at once fessors in Paris. He was an unbeliever, but at once became interested in her sincerity. As subjects for French conversation he asked her to recount to him anything that had most interested her. She listened attentively to Pasteur Bersier, and one Monday morning repeated all that she could of his sermon. The professor was interested, not only in the language, but in the matter, asking her where she had heard that. The third Monday he was still more impressed, and exclaimed, 'I must hear that preacher for myself,' He did so; not only once, but many times, and became a changed man."

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

GOOD GOVERNMENT IN BIG CITIES. Samuel McElroy, Brooklyn.-I almost despair at times of really good government in either Brooklyn or New-York. It takes an archangel in the Mayor's chair to with-stand the demands of party leaders. I don't really think that Mayor Low is absorbed with the idea of being Gov-ernor, as some say in explanation of the failure to reform the departments in Brooklyn which most need reform. He has given us the best local government we have ever tance, to put Ripley Ropes in the Public Works, for it stuply meant the retention of the old crowd in the Board. They six there and laugh at all suggestions of needed reform. In what a painful position the Democratic leaders

ere have put Mayor Edson! TARIFF ISSUES AND BLUNDERS.

Captain Charles N. Brackett, Special Treasury Agent, Custom House.-We are doing a little department work only, and forwarding reports which Congressional commilitors desire as special information on the tariff question. There is no teaching the Democrats anything on tariff slone. The merchants, I think, eare little or noth ing about the alterations in duties, compared to the anxiety they feel during the period of uncertainty while legislation is going on and the changes are being made.

The Democrats talk of changes which will reduce the surplus revenue and relieve trade to that extent; but some of their proposed changes will increase rather than diminish the customs receipts. Take cast steel, for instance. The duty is now so high as to be prohibitory of mports, and of course protective of our own mills. There is now no revenue from cast steel. Reduce the duty suffifently to lef the foreign article in, in competition with our own, and the revenue will be increased, but to the benefit of the general government only. But what will be the loss to our own millowners, and their workmen in

DIVORCES AND DIVE-KEEPERS. Ex-Assistant District-Attorney Blunt.—The men who claim to be respectable lawyers who have got mixed up in this Brooklyn divorce mill deserve more than they will get. It is a disreputable and demoralizing business, and no lawyer can afford to take such cases or even to be a eferee in divorce actions. I had one offered me once and I declined it. . . . The denial of McGlory's stay by Judge Donohue was the only course the Judge could take. icsules, a stay would have done McGlery no good. There were detainers on several other indictments in the Sheriff's hands, and if he had got a stay McGlory would have had to go back to the Tombs to be tried on a new infictment. And in view of the fact that the brewers who say they sold him non-intoxicating drinks make returns to the Government that they make lager-beer, his conviction would have been a foregone conclusion.

AN ENERGETIC AUSTRALIAN IN NEW-YORK. James Allison, Australian thentrical manager,- "Clanearty," in which George Eignold will reappear before the New-York public, is such a strong play that I wonder it has not been offener seen in America. As far as I know Edwin Adems is the only star who has played it. The two leading parts are equally strong. When the star is a man t retains the title of "Clancarty"; when a leading lady s the star ft is called "Laly Clancarty." Convenient title, is it not? I have just sold "Gus" Williams a new play which I brought from England, and he is immensely pleased with it. It is by Julian cross, and is called "From Fatherland to Far West." Williams sent me a marvellous toy-a mechanical bird that sings better than a terman canary as commission on the purchase. I have just received the scene-plots and other matters necessary for the production of " The New liebylon." This is the first success Merritt made. It proceded "The World," and for that reason seems to have escaped the notice of American managers. Messrs, McConnell & Hayden share the American rights with me, and I famey it will be brought out at Haverly's Tae atre, Chicago. Harry Vincent, my stage manager, is on life way from London to superintend the preduction and play the leading part. The mechanical effects are clab

LEGISLATION AFFECTING JERSEY CITY. Denis M. Laughlin, member of the New-Jersey Assemly, and on assessor of Jerry City -I see that the papers ire giving Cole the credit for passing the Assessors' bill. He introduced it, but I had it amended so he couldn't recognize it, and he voted to strike out the cuscting lause. I agree with him that the Board of Assessors should work together, and that one of the board should e in attenuance at the City Hall during the day, but I didn't propose that my medicine should be prescribed for me. Cole wanted the Mayor to appoint the assessors with the approval of the Board of Aldermen. I wanted the power of appointment to remain with the Board of France, and I carried my point. The charter! Yes, is will pass, but not us it was introduced. I have amended it out of recognition, but the Officens' Association—Governor Abbett and I car-have agreed to the amen iments.